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AFTER ACTION REPORT

84TH ARMED MEDICAL BATTALION

14TH ARMORED DIVISION

843-16

JANUARY THRU APRIL 1945

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**HEADQUARTERS
64TH MEDICAL BATTALION ARMORED
APO 446 US Army**


12 January 1945

SUBJECT: Unit History.

TO : Headquarters, Seventh Army, APO 758, US Army. (Attention: Historian)(Thru: The Commanding General, 14th Armored Division, APO 446, US Army).

1. In compliance with section IV, Circular # 34, Headquarters, Seventh Army, dated 28 November 1944, the attached histories are submitted.

2. The companies of this battalion are used in combat as separate companies, each attached to a combat command or similar unit. Therefore in order to submit the most accurate history possible, each company made it's own report to this headquarters, where the reports were checked and then submitted to your headquarters as separate company reports.


EMMET R HANSON,
Major, MC,
Executive Officer.

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HEADQUARTERS COMPANY
84TH MEDICAL BATTALION
APO 446 US Army

UNIT HISTORY
December

On 1 December 1944, Headquarters and Headquarters Company was located in Wilwisheim, Alsace, and the unit was billeted in a Ceramic Works. The unit remained in this area and supplied the division with medical supplies until 14 December 1944.

On 14 December 1944, Headquarters and Headquarters Company moved to a hospital building in Haguenau, Alsace, France. However billet was found inadequate due to bomb damage, so subsequently the unit moved to a better billet in a school house also in Haguenau.

This unit still billeted in Haguenau, 25 December 1944. Christmas dinner was celebrated during the day at this location.

30 December 1944, Headquarters and Headquarters Company returned to billet in Wilwisheim, Alsace, France. The convoy was beaten by enemy fighter planes at the edge of the Haguenau Forest at 1300, 30 December 1944. No casualties were suffered, two vehicles were slightly damaged.

/s/ Gerald E. Gleason
/t/ GEORGE A. GLEASON,
Capt, MAC,
Commanding.

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COMPANY "A"
84TH MEDICAL BATTALION ARMORED
APO 446 US ARMY

31 December 1944

SUBJECT: Unit History, December 1944.

TO : Commanding Officer, 84th Medical Battalion Armored.

On 1 Dec 44, Company A was operating a clearing station for Combat Command A, 14th AD at Dorlisheim, France. The Combat Command was proceeding in 2 road fighting columns south from Obernai with Selestat as their objective. The 62nd AIB proceeded south on the main Obernai-Selestat highway, while the 48th Tank Bn followed a roughly parallel course west of the main highway proceeding south from Barr, France. Casualties were light.

The company left Dorlisheim at 0900, 2 Dec 44 and traveled by tactical convoy to St. Pierre, France. A Clearing station was established in the north end of the seminary at the edge of the town. A clearing section had preceded the company and had admitted 5 patients during the night. One seriously wounded casualty was immediately evacuated and the rest were held. S/Sgt Charles L Hoover, 14 Oct 060, Co C, 62nd AIB was among those retained and the Purple Heart Award was initiated at the clearing station.

On 3 Dec 44 the objective Selestat was taken by the 103rd Inf Div, and an order was received to move Combat Command A north to join its parent unit in the region of Hochfelden, France. Weather was very bad with continuous cold rain during the afternoon and evening. Morale was good. At 2100, Co A proceeded as the last element of the motor column. Blackout driving was made easier due to a 3/4 full moon above a thin layer of clouds. Lt. Bader, billeting officer, met the company at Sasselone and escorted the unit to Litterheim, France, arriving at 0230, 3 Dec 44, after driving 40 miles.

Upon arrival at Litterheim, Co A was ordered to become the Division Reserve Company and to operate the Division Holding station. A twenty bed holding station was established for the treatment of minor medical conditions.

On 6 Dec 44, the company was again made a part of Combat Command A. Class I and III supplies were again drawn thru 9-4, CCA. Co C, 84th Med Bn Armd, was made Division Reserve Medical Company and began operating the holding station on 7 Dec 44.

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Unit History, Co A, 84th Med Bn Armd. cont'd.

Co A left Littenheim, France at 2030, 13 Dec 44 and traveled in motor column to Haguenau, France. Part of the trip being made under black-out conditions. Due to extreme darkness and a hazardous route, there were several vehicular mishaps. The command vehicle left the road on a turn and collided with a fallen tree and a milestone. An attached 7th Army ambulance collided with an oncoming vehicle and was slightly damaged. There were no injuries to personnel in either of the vehicles. A clearing station was put into operation at 2300. Casualties were received during the remainder of the night. Most of the battle casualties were from the result of artillery and mortar fire encountered in the region just north of Soultz. The unit from which the greatest number of casualties came was the 62nd AIB. The company operated and was billeted in a rug factory located on the northwest boundary of Haguenau.

A physical inspection was made of the members of the company. No venereal disease, skin disease or louse infestation was noted. Three cases of mild diarrhea were reported. A total of 46 battle casualties were received at the clearing station between 13 Dec and 15 Dec 44.

By 15 Dec 44, Combat Command A had pushed the enemy beyond Wissembourg, so the medical company was moved north from Haguenau to a new site in Soultz, France. A section of the clearing platoon and the mess section left Haguenau at 0900, 15 Dec 44 and set up the advanced section. The main body of the company left at 1130 and the entire station was in operation at 1230. The station and the billets were located in an office building, formerly occupied by the Pechelbronn Oil Co. Forty-three battle casualties were admitted and treated during the first day's operation. The bulk of the casualties were the result of mortar and artillery fire which was extremely heavy around road blocks north of Wissembourg. Pfc Vincent Taffan, 31 358 722 Co A, 62nd AIB, was among those wounded by shell fragments. Pfc Taffan was released for duty and the Purple Heart certificate was inaugurated.

On 17 Dec 44, the road leading north from Soultz to Wissembourg was strafed by seven German planes (including 2 P-47's). A C & R car driven by Pvt Marion Codran, 33 299 334, with P/Sgt Henry Marcantonio, 12 091 304, as an occupant, both members of this company, narrowly escaped strafing by the enemy planes. The company A men rendered first aid to 2 members of another vehicle which was injured.

Motor maintenance was emphasized while at Soultz and 1000 mile vehicular checks were made. Both of the company peeps were "winterized" by having plywood bodies built on them. The work was done by Tec 5 John Naegeli, 39 322 845, Tec 5 George Resendes, 39 546 050, and Tec 5 Robert Grethel, 32 892 234, with Lt WILLIAM S. RADE, 01 541 805, as supervisor.

On 18 Dec 44, the 62nd AIB was replaced by the 68th AIB. This was the first combat experience for the 68th. Enemy resistance became very intense in the Seigfried line region north of Wissembourg. The 68th AIB pushed through Schweigen and Rechtenbach but were stopped on a forward hill slope by intense mortar, machine gun, and small arms fire, between Rechtenbach and Ober-Otterbach, Germany.

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Unit History, Co A, 84th Recon Arm. cont'd.

As the forward impetus of the attack was stopped, the Germans out flanked the bulk of the armored infantry and began infiltrating Rechtenbach to the rear. Evacuation of the town was very costly. The retreating 68th AIB was harassed by mortar and artillery and the casualties were so heavy that the Battalion Aid Station was split and operated in 2 separate towns. 1st Lt. Daniel Osterbeck, O1 745 712, Pfc George Benesh, 35 534 369, Pfc Kurturt Herenburg, 33 727 727 of Co A were attached to the 68th AIB Medical Detachment during the period when casualties were the heaviest. In addition, Pvt Robert J Pietras, 35 558 172, Pvt Harry Insell, 12 153 004, Pvt Chester W Zientarski, 36 627 145, Pvt Teddy Majka, 36 650 79, Pvt Earl Blackwell, 39 132 526, Pvt Guilford Kinsbury, 35 069 780, Pfc Bernard E Gavrin, 12 218 908, and Pvt Louis Kenfrow, 15 346 209 were temporarily attached to the 68th AIB as litter bearers and company aid men. These men demonstrated remarkable courage in the performance of their duties. Under direct enemy observation and amid intense mortar and small arms fire, they gave first aid and evacuated many casualties during the most intense fighting. 48 casualties were treated in a 12 hour period at the unit aid station. Many wounded were left in buildings completely isolated by enemy fire and had to be rescued by night patrols many hours later.

On 1 Dec 44, Combat Command A was taken out of the encounter and became a part of the VI Corps Reserve. Many non-battle casualties were treated at the clearing station in the following 3 or 4 days. Upper respiratory disease, trench foot, and gastro-enteritis comprised the majority of these casualties.

On 20 Dec the building in which the clearing station was located was threatened with destruction by fire when a gasoline stove became "flooded" and started a fire which consumed a part of the clearing station laboratory chest and damaged some of the dental equipment in addition to furniture and 2 bedding rolls. The fire was controlled by a German (foamite Type) extinguishers which were conveniently located in the building. A company order prohibiting the use of gasoline in the stoves was issued. A supply of fuel oil was procured for future use.

Christmas Day was spent in Soultz with vehicular maintenance and other routine duties being performed as usual. Morale in the company was excellent.

During the current month, 1 man was dropped from assignment of this organization; 1 man was assigned to the company; and 1 officer was promoted. On 20 Dec 44, Tec 3 Frank A Medicine, 33 021 480, was sent to 117th Evacuation Hospital because of illness. Line of duty? Yes. On 24 Dec 44, Pvt Michael Khnot, 33 614 779, was assigned to the company from Hq. 3rd Repl Bn. On 16 Dec 44, 1st Lt FREDERICK J SCHIND, MC, O1 755 115 was promoted to the rank of captain.

At 2330, 28 Dec 44, Co A left Soultz and marched by motor convey 45 miles to Schalbach, France. The entire trip was in blackout and was uneventful, arriving at 0400, 29 Dec 44. A clearing station was established in the town meetinghall. CCA was in the XV Corps Reserve at the end of the month. During the month of Dec 44, a total of 408 patients were admitted, treated and evacuated from the clearing station. Of this number, 225 were battle casualties.

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Unit History, Co A, 3rd Med Ln Armd. cont'd.

/s/ Frederick J. Schwind
/t/ FREDERICK J. SCHWIND,
Capt, MC,
Commanding.

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COMPANY "B"
84TH MEDICAL BATTALION AIRBORNE
AFG 446 US Army

31 December 1944

COMPANY HISTORY

On 30 Nov. 1944 company departed bivouac area Verrieres de Portieux, France at 1530 by motor convey and arrived bivouac area Nickerheim, France at 0240 1 Dec. 1944. From 1 Dec. 1944 to 13 Dec. 1944 regular station operations (Clearing and Evacuation from Nickerheim). On 13 Dec. 1944 company departed bivouac area, Nickerheim, France at 0420 arrived bivouac area Bernelsheim, France at 0610 (Clearing and Evacuation). On 13 Dec. 1944 at 1705 company departed bivouac area Bernelsheim, France at 1915 (Clearing and Evacuation).

On 14 Dec. at 1630 company departed bivouac Munkshausen, France by motor convey, arrived bivouac area Niederbetschdorf, France at 1750. From 14 Dec. 1944 to 22 Dec. 1944 Clearing and Evacuation from Niederbetschdorf, France. On 22 Dec. at 1330, 5 Officers and 50 enlisted Men departed bivouac area at Niederbetschdorf, France arrived bivouac area Niedertreu, France at 1530. (Clearing and Evacuation from Niedertreu).

On 23 Dec. 1944 company shuttled from Niederbetschdorf, France to Offwiller, France. First section departed bivouac area Niederbetschdorf, France by motor convey at 1030 arrived bivouac area Offwiller, France 1330. (Clearing and Evacuation). Second section departed bivouac area Niedertreu, France by motor convey at 1500 arrived bivouac area Offwiller, France at 1600. Weather cold, morale excellent.

On 23 Dec. 1944 Pfc Norman Kempel, 39 699 098, an ambulance driver, was MIA-IN, Rt Knee. slight, by enemy artillery fire at 1515 Kusterhouse, France. (L.D. - Yes) returned to duty.

/s/ Theodore B Schwartz
/s/ THEODORE B SCHWARTZ,
Capt, MC,
Commanding.

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COMPANY "C"
84TH MEDICAL BATTALION ARMORED
APO 446 US ARMY

UNIT HISTORY
December

On 30 November 1944 the company was put in support of OGR. It was decided to split the company, leaving approximately half the unit in support of Trains, half in support of OGR. The division was made as follows: Company Headquarters and Section I clearing platoon, Section I collecting platoon to support OGR and to be known as the first section; Section II clearing platoon and section II collecting platoon to support Trains and to be known as the second section, Capt. BME in command, section II.

At 0930, 1 December the first section departed bivouac area near Verreries de Portieux by motor convey with OGR, heading the second serial as the first march unit. Route of march: Verreries de Portieux, Baccarat, Montigny, Badenwiller, Cirey, Niederhoff, Nitting, Haselbourg, Altenheim, Dautzenheim, Scherlenheim. Arrived at bivouac area in open field, Scherlenheim at 1715. The march was uneventful, well guided by M.F.'s. Artillery fire was heard as early as 1300 and for the remainder of the day, for the first time for most of the section. Station was established in the field at Scherlenheim. No casualties.

Section II of the company arrived at Wilwisheim 2 December 1944 with Bn. Hq and Hq Company, and on 3 December the entire company moved into Ingenheim and established a station in two school houses, with the mission of holding patients for the division, to save division strength by cutting down the number of transfers to Evacuation Hospitals. Officers and men were billeted in adjacent buildings and residences, our first of such experiences in France.

During the period 3 December 1944 the company was in operation, maintaining the Division Holding Station till 13 December 1944. The Division Psychiatrist was attached to the company during this time for the treatment of exhaustion cases and Capt Matthews was also attached for division dental prosthesis.

The first section of the company was returned to division control 2 December 1944.

On 13 December the company was placed in support of OGR, and on the morning of 14 December we were ordered to move at 1045 as part of OGR movement north, and to establish a station at Haguenau with continued mission of medical support and evacuation of OGR, and to maintain a holding station for the division. The company moved by motor convey in two sections. Order of march: 68, 94, Hq OGR, First Section "C", 84, one A.I. platoon 68th. March route: Ingenheim, Hochfelden, Scherlenheim, Haguenau. The second section, with patients, closed in new area at Haguenau at 1700. Station established in one wing of unfinished, partially wrecked, civilian hospital. Officers and men quartered in the same building. Station in operation here from 14 to 19 December 1944. No remarkable medical cases.

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Unit History, Co "C", 84th Med Bn Armd. cont'd.

On 20 December the station was moved to Hefen, France, in order to be in closer support of CCR, whose headquarters was located at Oberriedbach. Route of motor march: Haguenau, Sursburg, Soultz, sis-Perets, Homerswiller, Hefen. First section moved at 0930, closed at 1010. Second section, with patients, moved at 1400, closed at 1430. Twenty-five patients were moved. The station was set up in the school and adjacent gasthaus. Officers and men were billeted in adjacent buildings. Thirty-eight patients remaining in station at 2230, and forty-two the next morning.

The company remained at Hefen through 30 December. During this time the holding station was in operation. A wrecked jeep, captured and later abandoned by the enemy was salvaged and put in operating order by the company maintenance crew.

On Christmas Day, services were held in the station by the Division Chaplain and in the afternoon an entertainment was put on by some of the men in the company.

The company moved to Donnsheim on 31 December in blackout. First section moved at 1730 and closed at 2215. Second section, with 18 patients moved at 2330 and closed at 0245 1 January 1945. Station established in school house. Route of march: Hefen, Soultz, Haguenau, Hochfelden, Pettwiller, Donnsheim.

During the month of December the following admissions and dispositions were made:

1. Army:
 - a. Direct admissions: 405
 - b. Disposition duty: 265
 - c. Disposition transferred: 140
2. Civilian admissions recorded: 17
3. Italian prisoners admitted: 30
4. Italian prisoners transferred: 30

/s/ Paul H Mitchell
/s/ PAUL H MITCHELL
Capt, MC,
Commanding.

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COMPANY "A"
84th Med Bn Armd
A.P.O. 446

8 December 1944

SUBJECT: Unit Historical Report.

TO : Headquarters, Combat Command "A", 14th Armd Div, A.F.C. 446.

On 1 Nov 44, 3 Days after debarka tion, Co "A" 84th Med Bn Armd was in bivouac area about 9 miles north and east of Marseille, France. In the period between 1 Nov 44 and 10 Nov 44, the company was engaged in processing new vehicles and personal equipment. Shortages of T/E equipment were partially filled and Genua crosses painted on all vehicles, tentage, and steel helmets.

Co "A" left Delta Base Bivouac Area at 0740, 10 Nov 44 in motor convoy, moving approximately north. The unit traveled 148 miles and arrived 4 miles E.S. of St. Marcel, France at 1630. The motor movement was complicated by vehicular disability in the form of ti re, brake, and carburetor trouble. The company was billeted in a French cavalry stables. The unit left the area at 0530, 11 Nov 44 and traveled 205 miles arriving at Dijon, France at 1830. Bivouac area was in a State Park north of Dijon. Weather was very inclement but morale was good. Co "A" left Dijon at 1700, 12 Nov 44 and traveled 125 miles north and east to an area $\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Portieux la Verriere, France.

While at Portieux la Verriere, vehicular maintenance was completed and all ambulances were given 1000 mile checks. Training was carried out according to company schedule and consisted mostly of orientation and discussions of treatments and medical records.

On 20 Nov 44 at 1710 the company left the area of Portieux la Verriere and traveled east about 34 miles to rear of Combat Command assembly area. A clearing station was established at Bru, France at 2100. Six casualties were treated during the first 4 hours of operation - all being vehicular accident casualties, resulting from the black-out motor march. The company was unable to move as a single unit due to vehicular disability; so most of the unit left Bru at 1900 on 21 Nov 44. A section of the clearing platoon was left to operate at Bru. After much traffic congestion and confusion, a clearing station was established at Ancerville, France at 1230, 22 Nov 44. The first actual battle casualties were admitted to the clearing station at about 1500. The casualties were the result of artillery and mortar fire on a road block a short distance east of Cirey, France. Most of the casualties were from Co "B" 125th Engineers and the 62nd Infantry Battalion. The clearing platoon functioned very well under the adverse conditions. Seriously wounded casualties were given supportive treatment, wounds were redressed and bleeding stopped by pressure bandages. Plasma was administered as a part of definitive shock treatment.

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A clearing station site was found in a bombed out maternity hospital in Blument, France. At 1400, the clearing section left Bru was moved to the new Blument site and put into operation.

On 23 Nov 44 at 0915, Co "A" (minus a clearing section) left Ancerville and traveled 9 miles to Blument where the entire company was again joined and billeted in the maternity hospital. Battle casualties were admitted and treated during the next 24 hours. During this time the first battle fatigue casualties were admitted, and attended to by Major Cooper, Division Neuropsychiatrist. All were cases of physical exhaustion and responded to treatment, consisting of warm food, dry clothing and sleep.

At about 1600, 23 Nov 44, three members of Co "A", Harold E. Momey, T/3, 36 670 186; James V. Orenthouse, Pfc, 33 395 728; and Albert A. Marine, Pvt, 12 225 988, were credited with the capture of 4 German prisoners. The three men were accompanied by the 4 Germans accompanied by a Frenchman. The Germans made signs indicating their desire to surrender, and the three "A" Co men promptly turned them over to the Military Police.

The tactical situation on 24 Nov 44 was such that Combat Command and G.O. organized a tactical road fighting team consisting of Reconnaissance elements, tanks, and armored infantry. In such an operation, there was imminent danger of the enemy patrols cutting off the rear echelon elements from the main column. It was left to the discretion of the combat command surgeon whether or not the medical company should be split or left intact in the event that the combat command was completely isolated. The surgeon and the liaison officer concluded that in event of such isolation, medical support would be most efficient if the entire medical company were kept intact with the Combat Command. Seventh Army evacuation ambulances were to be discontinued pending establishment of a more or less permanent clearing station in a position where danger of isolation was not imminent.

The entire company (minus 6 ambulances attached to the battalion aid stations) left Blument, France at 1500, 24 Nov 44. No Seventh Army ambulances were in support although the platoon leader came along to make a reconnaissance. The entire train including Co "A" were halted on the road at about 1500. Several severely wounded casualties were treated while halted but had to be evacuated to Blument by our own ambulances. After dark, the company was moved to St. Quirin, France and established a clearing station in the local schoolhouse. During the following 2 1/2 days, 50 casualties were admitted and treated in the clearing station.

Lt. Maxon, liaison officer for Co "A", having located a site for the next clearing station in Schirmeck, France, escorted the company minus a clearing section to the new site, arriving at 1230, 27 Nov 44. The new clearing station functioned for seven hours while the section left at St. Quirin was brought forward. A total of 5 battle casualties were admitted, treated, and disposed of by the clearing section at Schirmeck.

The rear clearing section was "leap-frogged" from St. Quirin to a new location at Dorlisheim and was immediately put into operation. At 2340, the remainder of the company was moved to Dorlisheim where a complete station was in operation at 0130, 28 Nov 44. Heavy casualties began to come to the clearing station and in the following 24 hours, a total of 65 casualties passed thru. Most of the casualties were from the 62nd A.I.B. area and the 48th Tank Battalion. During this period of intense fighting in the 62nd A.I.B.

area, the positions of Gerald Utch, 2/5, 36 286 213, and Thomas B. Rutte, Opl., 36 286 417 was struck by shrapnel from artillery and mortar fire. No casualties resulted. During the same period of time Floyd L. Purkey, Pvt, 33 674 810 and Giuseppe P. Luciani, Pvt. 42 074 078 narrowly escaped death or possible injury from shell fragments while evacuating a wounded soldier from in front of a battalion aid station. During the 1st 2 days of November a total of 48 casualties were admitted, treated, and evacuated from the clearing station at Derville.

Frederick J. Schwind

FREDERICK J. SCHWIND
1st Lt. M.C.,
Commanding.

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HEADQUARTERS
84TH MEDICAL BATTALION ARMORED
APO 446 US ARMY

3 February 1945

SUBJECT: Unit History.

TO : Headquarters, Seventh Army, APO 758, US Army. (Attention: Historian)(Thru: The Commanding General, 14th Armored Division, APO 446, US Army).

1. In compliance with section IV, Circular # 34, Headquarters, Seventh Army, dated 28 November 1944, the attached histories are submitted.

2. The companies of this battalion are used in combat as separate companies, each attached to a combat command or similar unit. Therefore in order to submit the most accurate history possible, each company made it's own report to this headquarters, where the reports were checked and then submitted to your headquarters as separate company reports.

Louis H. Schinfeld
LOUIS H. SCHINFELD,
Lt Col., Medical Corps,
Commanding.

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HEADQUARTERS COMPANY
84TH MEDICAL BATTALION ARMORED
APO 446 US ARMY

UNIT HISTORY

January

1. On 1 January 1945, this company was located in Willwiheim, Alsace, France, and was billeted in a Ceramic Works.

2. Reports came through that the enemy was breaking through to cut off the Saverne Gap, so at 1500, 2 January 1945, a billeting party was sent out to locate a billet in Phalsbourg, Alsace, west of the Saverne Gap.

3. At 1630, 2 January 1945, this unit moved to Phalsbourg, Alsace. The movement was by infiltration, and blackout. During the movement the Spare Parts Truck collided with a disabled French tank of the 2nd D.B. on the Saverne Mountain Pass. This unit's vehicle, a 6x6 2½ ton truck, was totally destroyed.

4. This unit was billeted in Phalsbourg, Alsace, for the remainder of the month of January 1945. During this period a great deal of medical supplies were furnished to elements of the division fighting in and around Hatten, Alsace, France.

Gerald W. Gleason
GERALD W. GLEASON
Capt., MAC,
Commanding.

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COMPANY "A"
84TH MEDICAL BATTALION ARMORED
APO 446 US Army

31 January 1945

SUBJECT: Unit Historical Report.

TO : Commanding Officer, 84th Medical Battalion Armored, APO 446, US Army.

Company "A" began the New Year in the village of Schalbach, France, in support of Combat Command "A", 14th Arm'd Div, which was in Corps reserve, west of Saverne Gap.

Sgt. Gilbert B Mueller, 38 078 349, and T/Sgt John D Dominiak, 36 103 275, both were reduced on 1 Jan to Privates. Both reductions were for misconduct.

Twenty-four enlisted men were promoted to grade of Private First Class by Company Order on 1 January as follows:

Marino, Albert A.	12 225 988
Carvill, John L.	35 642 435
Cochran, Marion H.	33 299 334
Staples, Roy N.	35 836 150
Zientarski, Chester M.	36 627 145
Selinsky, Raymond B.	32 589 251
Buscemi, Guiseppe	42 034 058
Renfrow, Louis B.	15 362 209
Samar, William P.	32 588 297
Abrell, Robert E.	35 750 133
Long, Patrick M.	36 512 090
Davis, Thomas K.	35 225 118
Pursley, Floyd L.	33 654 810
Layton, Frank M.	35 615 849
Goldstein, Max	42 033 262
Cohen, Morris	42 034 106
Golden, Sanford M.	32 941 335
Groom, Matthew D Jr.	18 148 184
Kingsbury, Guilford G. Jr.	35 069 780
Majka, Teddy	36 650 779
Johnson, Thomas C.	18 021 119
Greenetz, Harry R.	32 955 332
Cridder, Donald B.	33 745 821

Sturgeon, Phillip O1 785 233 was promoted from 1st Lt to Capt, MC, on an order dated 1 January 1945.

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Unit Historical Report, Company A, 84th Med Bn Armd. cont'd.

At 1445 2 January, the company moved by motor convoy from Schalbach to Bouxwiller, France, a distance of 18 miles, arriving at 1600. A clearing station was set up, but received no casualties.

The following day, 3 January, because of an enemy threat from the Northwest, service elements of the division were moved back to the west side of Saverne Gap and at 1325 the company returned from Bouxwiller to Schalbach, arriving at 1430.

The company reverted to division control and prepared to operate as division holding station.

No activity occurred on 4 and 5 Jan.

On 6 Jan, the following transfers of enlisted men in grade occurred, to organizations indicated:

Pfc Nerenberg, Hurburt	33 727 727	
Pvt Insell, Harry	12 153 004	both to Med Det 62nd Armd Inf Bn.
Pvt Pietras, Robert J.	35 558 172	
Pvt Blackwell, Earl R.	39 132 526	both to 48th Tank Bn.

Special Courts-Martial sentences on the two above named men were under consideration of the appointing authority at the time of the transfer.

The company began its function as division holding station on 6 Jan. when 14 patients were transferred from Company "C", 84th Med Bn Armd.

Major Arlin B Cooper, division psychiatrist, and Capt Merlis Matthews, division dental prosthetics officer, arrived and set up their offices with the company.

At 0915 8 January, the company moved by motor convoy from Schalbach, France to Lixheim, France, a distance of 4 miles, arriving at 0945. The holding station was set up in a school house which afforded adequate quarters for a 40-50 bed station. Pfc Benesh, George, 35 534 369, was transferred in grade to Med Det, 68th Armd Inf Bn.

The company continued to function as division holding station during the remainder of the month of January without moving from its location in Lixheim, France. The station operated at or near full capacity (50) patients during a period which corresponded roughly with the period when the division was actively engaged in combat in the Hatten-Rittershoffen engagement. Admissions fell off during the time the division was closed in Corps reserve.

The following is a summary of further changes in personnel for the remainder of the month:

On 12 Jan, Capt Frederick J Schwind was relieved of command and assigned to Company C, 84th Med Bn Armd.

Capt. Gordon M Todd, O 374 476, MC was assigned and joined from C

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C O N F I D E N T I A L

Unit Historical Report, Company A, 84th Med Bn Armd

cont'd.

Company, 84th Med Bn Armd and assumed command of Company A.

Cpl Raymond H Farrand, 39 169 675, assigned and joined on 21 Jan:

The following four men were assigned and joined on 21 Jan:

Pvt Raymond C Ruffing 35 295 902

Pvt Sherman Weaver 31 375 123

Pvt Rune B Spongberg 36 659 200

Pvt Oval Weaver 39 277 927

On 22 Jan, three enlisted men were transferred as follows:

Pvt Johnnie Bommarito 36 148 982

Pvt John G Dominiak 36 103 275 both men to Med Det, 19th AIB

Pfc Donald M Rader 32 258 690 trfd. Med Det, 68th AIB.

On 25 Jan, Lt Leo B Monaghan, O 436 133, MC, was relieved from assignment in Company A and assigned to Med Det, 19th AIB.

On 30 January, Tec 3 Frank A Mendicino, 33 021 490, was assigned to this company.

The Company ended the month of January in Lixheim, France with a strength of 103 enlisted men and 8 officers.

The method of evacuating casualties to this station during the month was normal ambulance evacuation by Company A ambulances, attached for this purpose to the other letter companies, 84th Med Bn Armd.

Transfer of casualties to Army medical installations was by a platoon of ambulances commanded by 1st Lt Guy Leath, 582nd Amb. Co.

Transportation of casualties was not materially impeded by moderate snow fall during the latter weeks of the month.

During the month a total of 367 casualties were admitted to the station of which 38 were battle casualties; 329 were non-battle casualties, including 84 neuropsychiatric cases.

Personnel of this company also provided medical dispensary service for division trains and division headquarters, rear, during January 1945.

/s/ Gordon M Todd
/t/ GORDON M TODD,
Capt, MC,
Commanding.

C O N F I D E N T I A L

C O M P A N Y "B"
84th MEDICAL BATTALION ARMORED
APO 446 US Army

RECORD for January 1945

The New Year dawned clear and cold and found "B" company still in Offwiller, France. It was a routine day - until 0430 hours when casualties from the fighting at Baerenthal and Phillipsbourg began to pour into the station. All day on the first, ambulances began to arrive and unload like subways in the rush hour. At times casualties piled up so that it was impossible to unload the ambulances. Every available inch of floor space was in use, and every available man assisted the technicians at their work. The company functioned with smoothness from months of practice.

With the casualties came word that the Germans had launched a strong counterattack south and east of Bitcher. We also learned that units of the 70th Infantry Division were in action. Aside from our own Divisional casualties, we handled many men of the 275th Infantry Regiment.

As things began to ease up, it was decided to move treatment section I to the rear to set up another clearing station. Section I left Offwiller, France for Bouxwiller, France by motor convoy on 2 Jan. 1945 at 0200 hours. The rest of the company, except for the personnel of the treatment section II, followed shortly there after.

The new clearing station was established in the College de Bouxwiller. Two rooms on the ground floor were set up as Triage and Treatment rooms, another was set aside for supply, and a fourth as a combination waiting-holding room and dental office. Two other rooms on the ground floor were set aside for the officers and the C.P. The company was quartered on the second floor. The duties connected with routine clearing and evacuation were handled from here. Section II joined the company at 1000 hours.

On 6 Jan. 1945 Capt. Charles H. Sears, MC was promoted to that rank from 1st Lt. ppl SO#1, Hqs 7th Army, APO 758, US Army, Dated 1 Jan. 1945.

Things were very quiet in Bouxwiller until 9 Jan. 1945 when anti-aircraft positions outside of town were strafed by a German jet propelled plane.

Company "B" was attached to COB on 11 Jan. 1945 and the following day at 1000 hours section II moved to Mertzwiller, France to set up a clearing station. Section I followed the next morning. From this location, Company "B" provided medical support to all troops of the division involved in the battle for Hatten. We stayed at Mertzwiller, France until the afternoon of 20 Jan. 1945 when at 1530, treatment section I moved to Marmoutiers, France, 7km south of Saverne, by motor convoy. Section II was close behind. The station was set up, again, in a large school house. Routine clearing and evacuation was carried out from this location until 25 January 1945 when at 1730 treatment section II left for Hochfelden to support COB.

On 19 Jan. 1945 Capt John R. Thompson, MC, was promoted to that rank from 1st Lt. ppl, SO#16, Hqs. 7th Army, APO 758, US Army, dated 16 January 1945.

This time the station was set up in the cafeteria of a large brewery in Hochfelden. From 2201 on the night of 25 Jan. 1945 until 0600 the following morning, 27 PW's, members of the German 7th Paratroop Division, were treated.

On 26 January 1945, the rest of the company, less 5 men and section I's Surgical truck left for Hochfelden, arriving there at 1500. The remainder of Section I arrived at 1000 on 27 Jan. 1945. Routine clearing and evacuation was carried out until the end of the month.

STATISTICAL RECORD--for January 1945

Recorded Patients treated-----	928
Prisoners of War-----	42
Patients transferred-----	689
Patients sent to Div. Holding Co.-----	216
Patients returned to duty-----	80
Civilians treated-----	7
Died in station-----	7

THEODORE B. SCHWARTZ
 Capt., MC
 Commanding

COMPANY "G"

First Aid Platoon

January, 1945

On New Year's day "G" Company was located at Dozenheim, France, operating as holding station for the Division. The physical set up was good, with the station established in the school and the men billeted by platoons. That afternoon we were directed by the Battalion Commander to find a location west of Saverne. Lt. Potts made the reconnaissance move and located a site at Lixheim, about seven miles west of Pha lsburg and fifteen miles from Dozenheim.

The location having been approved, we moved by motor convoy in two units from Dozenheim to Lixheim 3 January. The first unit departed Dozenheim at 1405 and the second unit closed in at Lixheim at 1700. Twenty patients were moved with the second march unit.

From 3 January through 6 January the company operated a station at Lixheim. The station was established in a two story stone building which just previously was used by a surgical team of our own Army, and had, in the past, been used by the medical department of the German Army as a station for the wounded. The set up was quite a good one, plenty of room.

The mission of the company was changed on 4 January from that of Holding Company to support of CC"A". All patients were, therefore, transferred to "A" Company on 5 January. The Division Psychiatrist and the Dental Officer, attached for prosthesis also left us on that date.

On 6 January we were ordered to establish a station in the vicinity of Bouxwiller in support of CC"A". Lt. Flignor reconnoitered the area during the night and located a site at Uberach, near Pfaffenhoffen to which the company moved 7 January.

The company moved from Lixheim to Uberach by motor convoy in two serials. The first serial departed Lixheim at 1300 and the second serial closed at Uberach at 1535. The station was set up in two large rooms of a school building, which had no glass left in the windows. The windows were covered, however, and the station was made quite comfortable.

The combat command was in considerable action during the time we were located at Uberach and the casualties were consequently heavy. The highest number of casualties in any 24 hour period during this time (7 January-20 January) was 57 casualties, battle and non-battle.

During the time the company was in operation at Uberach two of our men became battle casualties. Pfc Arthur H. Crate was wounded in the head by a shell fragment from a time burst at Kuhlendorf about 0730 15 January while he was in the C & R car, having gone there for his mess gear. Crate was evacuated to a General Hospital 30 January. His prognosis is guarded.

Pfc Joseph W. Ginley was killed in action in Rittershoffen 17 January under circumstances which may entitle him to a posthumous award of the Bronze Star Medal. The procedure for the award has been instituted.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNIT HISTORY (cont'd)

The account of the incident we have received states that Ginley ran to the aid of a wounded man, into a street which he knew was covered by fire, and while stooping over the wounded man, preparing to give him aid, he was shot through the head. Ginley was on temporary duty with the medical detachment, 68th A.I.B.,

On 21 January the company was ordered to move to Zehnacker by infiltration, no more than five vehicles per march unit. The first unit, consisting of headquarters platoon moved at 1445 by way of Pfaffenhoffen, Bouxwiller, Saverne, Marmoutier, Zehnacker. The second serial moved out of Uberach at 1515, and the remainder of the company was to move at 1700. As it developed the second half of the company remained in Uberach until later, and closed in at Zehnacker a little after midnight. This movement was made during the withdrawal of the Division from the Rittershofen-Hatten area.

The station was established in the school at Zehnacker and the company remained there until 27 January. On 28 January the station was moved from Zehnacker to Marmoutier because the snows had made the roads into Zehnacker very bad and also because of lack of security for the company at Zehnacker.

The station was established 28 January at the schoolhouse in Marmoutier, an ideal location particularly because of the showers in the basement of the building.

During the time the company was in operation at Zehnacker and Marmoutier (21-31 January) there was little medical work to do and admissions were low.

During the month of January the following admissions and dispositions were made:

1. Army
 - a. Direct Admissions.....439
 - b. Disposition duty.....101
 - c. Disposition transferred.348
2. Civilian admissions recorded.....5
3. Enemy prisoners admitted.....1
4. Admissions, Allied troops.....5

Paul H. Mitchell
PAUL H. MITCHELL
Capt., MC.,
COMMANDING.

HEADQUARTERS COMPANY
84TH MEDICAL BATTALION ARMORED
APO 446 US ARMY

UNIT HISTORY
FEBRUARY

(Unit History, Hq Co, 84th Med Bn Armd, cont'd)

Quotas for passes to Paris, Brussels, and the Division Rest Center at Nancy were increased. The following members of this unit were rewarded with trips:

Technician 5th Grade Marvin Bridges, 17 106 222, Paris, February 13th.
Captain Gerald. W. Gleason, 01 541 721, Paris, February 16th.
Technician 5th Grade Robert G. Ruess, 33 471 257, Nancy, February 26th.
Private First Class Walter W. Bielak, 13 134 963, Brussels, February 27th.
Private First Class Isadore J. Sanchioli, 33 399 920, Brussels, February 27th.

William B. Rosenthal
WILLIAM B. ROSENTHAL,
1st. Lt., MAC,
Commanding.

C O N F I D E N T I A L

C O N F I D E N T I A L

COMPANY "A"
84TH MEDICAL BATTALION, ARMORED
A.P.O. 446

28 February 1945

SUBJECT: Unit Historical Report.

TO : Commanding Officer, 84th Medical Battalion, Armored, A.P.O. 446, U.S. Army.

Throughout the month of February, Company "A" continued to operate as "Holding Station" for minor illnesses occurring in the 14th Armored Division. No change of location was made during the month, the installation remaining at Lixheim, Kr. Saarburg, France, with the station adequately housed in a school building mentioned in unit history for month of January.

The patient load was very light during the entire month, probably because of the following factors: The bulk of the Division was closed in Corps reserve most of the month; the men were not exposed to combat nor to the elements; unit surgeons were able to give adequate care to many minor illnesses in quarters; and a seasonal decrease in respiratory infections with the advent of warmer weather.

Aside from one case of simple hepatitis with jaundice, no unusual nor serious medical problems were encountered in this installation. Chemotherapy with sulfadiazine was widely and freely used as a matter of general medical policy, even in diseases of virus etiology, such as the common cold and influenza, provided the medical officers felt that secondary bacterial infections or other complications might prolong convalescence. It is felt that this policy has saved many man-days for the Division. Only one complication possibly attributable to sulfadiazine therapy was noted: one man became oliguric, developed ureteral colic and hematuria, and was transferred to an Army hospital.

A total of 163 patients were admitted during the month, including ten neuropsychiatric cases, 12 injuries, three cases of trench foot, and 138 other diseases. No battle casualties were treated.

Transportation of patients to the station was accomplished, as formerly, by Company "A" ambulances stationed at each of the other lettered companies, 84th Medical Battalion, Armored. Transfer of patients to Army medical installations was by a platoon of the 582nd Ambulance Company.

The Division Neuropsychiatrist and the Division Prosthetics Officer continued to function with this Company throughout the month.

Training of Company personnel included daily orientation and news broadcast, physical conditioning, review of basic medical subjects, and review of chemical warfare. Frequent inspections kept standards of motor maintenance, personal cleanliness, and military courtesy at a high level.

Following is a summary of changes affecting personnel:

Pvt. Anthony Catigano, 33675306, assigned and joined on 3 February.

C O N F I D E N T I A L

C O N F I D E N T I A L

On 7 Feb., William W. Watkins, 37512666, was promoted from Tec/4 to grade of Sgt., and Edward W. Patterson, 32672570, was promoted from Tec/5 to Tec/4.

On 13 Feb., Tec/5 Dennis M. Wimer, 33444257, was transferred from duty to sick, 132 Evac. Hosp., and was dropped from strength. Paul E. Gill, 33399848, was promoted from Pfc to Tec/5.

Three reinforcements were assigned and joined the Company on 16 Feb.: Pfc Ernest H. Ruffiner, Jr., 38212556; Pfc Wayne A. Bosley, 36446580; and Pvt. Howard W. Gorman, 35071795.

Two Medical Officers, Frederick R. Levy, O-550546, and Daniel J. Westerbeck, O-1745712, were promoted from 1st Lt. to Capt. on 16 Feb.

On 18 Feb., Tec/3 Frank A. Mendicino was assigned and joined. This man was erroneously reported as having been assigned 30 Jan., 1945. ASN 33021480

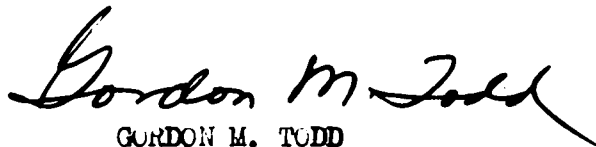
On 22 Feb., three men were dropped from strength, being transferred to hospitals for illness, as follows: S/Sgt Henry S. Marcantonio, 12091304; S/Sgt Michael L. Ehle, 6984088; Pfc. Rune B. Spongberg, 36659200.

Wesley P. Bois, 16146659, was reduced from Pfc. to Pvt on 23 Feb. for misconduct.

On 25 Feb., two reinforcements were assigned and joined: Tec/5 Orbin L. Palmer, 37221823, and Pfc. Trino R. Martinez, 39089577.

Strength at the end of the month was 101 EM and eight officers.

Company "A" continued to give dispensary service and medical support to Rear Echelon of Division Hq. and to Division Trains throughout the month.



GORDON M. TODD
Capt. M.C.
COMMANDING

C O N F I D E N T I A L

CONFIDENTIAL

COMPANY "B"
84th MEDICAL BATTALION ARMORED
APO 446 US Army

28 February 1945

Unit History for the month of
February

1 February 1945 was the beginning of our second week at Hochfelden, France. On 3 February 1945, at approximately 0200 hours the station treated and evacuated an RCAF gunner, the sole survivor of a bomber explosion a short distance from Hochfelden some two hours previously.

5 February 1945 Combat Command "B" was committed to action again and treatment section I moved to Weitbruch, France 6.5 kilometers west of Bischwiller, France to provide medical support. Section I remained at Weitbruch until 8 February 1945 when they rejoined the company at Hochfelden.

On 6 February 1945 1st Lt. Donald P. Edwards, MAC, was promoted to that rank from 2nd Lt. pp Number 1, SO Number 38, Hq. 7th Army, APO 758, US Army dated 1 February 1945.

On 22 February 1945 Tec 5 Jack R. Thompson received the Silver Star Medal pp Number 1, GO Number 9, Hq. 14th Armored Division, APO 446, US Army, dated 1 February 1945 and an Oak Leaf Cluster for the Silver Star Medal pp Number 1, GO Number 20, Hq. 14th Armored Division, APO 446, US Army, dated 22 February 1945. On the same date Pfc Carl E. Tessmann received the Silver Star Medal pp Number 1, GO Number 8, Hq. 14th Armored Division, APO 446, US Army, dated 30 January 1945, and an Oak Leaf Cluster for the Silver Star Medal pp Number 1, GO Number 19, Hq. 14th Armored Division, APO 446, US Army, 21 February 1945.

Presentation of the awards was by the Commanding General, 14th Armored Division, at Division Forward C.P., Dettwiller, France.

From 8 February 1945 until the end of the month, routine clearing and evacuation were carried out from Hochfelden, France.

Patients treated during month of February.

Admitted.....	279
Transferred.....	213
To Holding Company...	57
To duty.....	9
PW's.....	5
Died.....	0

Theodore B. Schwartz
THEODORE B. SCHWARTZ
Capt., MC
Commanding

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COMPANY "C"
84th med Bn Armd

UNIT HISTORY
February, 1945.

From 1 February to 18 February, the company remained in Marmoutier, in support of CC"A", which was not committed. The situation for the station was ideal, and had formerly been occupied by "F" Co. of the battalion. It was almost as fine for the men, since the clearing platoon and headquarters platoon were quartered in the same building. Showers in the basement completed a very rosy picture.

We had a velley-ball tournament, characterized by more noise than skill, that was won by the collecting platoon. The officers were going to play the losers, but Coach Willer renigged at the last minute and scratched the brass — probably knew they didn't stand a ghost.

Because the Corps wished all Divisional Units to quit Marmoutier, the company was moved on 19 February to Monswiller, near Saverne, France. Station opened Monswiller, closed Marmoutier at 1200. The move was made, uneventfully, by motor convey in two sections; the first departed the old area with me at 1000, and the second section closed at Monswiller at 1300.

We remained at Monswiller for the rest of the month. Our station site was poor. The station was located in an old and dirty beer hall which was entirely inadequate for room. The men were comfortably billeted in school buildings.

Our stay in Monswiller, in support of CC"A", uncommitted, would have been entirely uneventful had it not been for Alsace Alice and her sisters. The town was quite occasionally shelled by the enemy.

At about 0400 on the morning of 25 February a direct hit was made by an enemy 240mm shell on a building where the men of "C" 136 were sleeping, or trying to sleep, for none of us slept very well that night. The shelling began about 2400 and I counted ten — reports varied.

Shortly after the hit was made, we were notified, and ambulances and men were immediately dispatched to the Ordnance area, which was but a half mile or so from the station. The men, working with, and under the direction of, Capt. Frederick J. Schwind and Capt. Ralph M. Wade, pitched right into the work, and soon had all living casualties evacuated to the clearing station. Technical Sergeant Densil S. Jennings and Pfc Harold A. Stahlman are to be commended for their superior work at the Ordnance area. Pfc Stahlman was described by Capt. Wade as having been "in ten places at one time, and doing a good job at every one of them". Fourteen casualties from this disastrous hit were evacuated to our station.

Except for this event, the month went by very quietly. Maintenance of vehicles, personal and organizational equipment was stressed, and much was accomplished. The company maintenance was commended by the Ordnance Battalion Commander, and Tec 5 Emmett G. Scott, Tec 5 Linus S. Klumper, and Pfc Floyd E. Barnes were commended by the Commanding Officer 84th Med Bn Armd for the superior maintenance of their assigned vehicles.

Paul H. Mitchell
PAUL H. MITCHELL
Capt., MC.,
COMMANDING.

CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS
84TH MEDICAL BATTALION ARMORED
APO 446 US ARMY

/vec

11 April 1945

SUBJECT: Unit History.

TO : Headquarters, Seventh Army, APO 758, US Army (Attention:
Historian)(Thru: The Commanding General, 14th Armored Division,
APO 446, US Army).

1. In compliance with section IV, Circular # 34, Headquarters,
Seventh Army, dated 28 November 1944, the attached histories are submitted.

2. The companies of this battalion are used in combat as separate
companies, each attached to a combat command or similar unit. Therefore
in order to submit the most accurate history possible, each company made
it's own report to this headquarters, where the reports were checked and
then submitted to your headquarters as separate company reports.

Louis H. Schinfeld
LOUIS H. SCHINFELD,
Lt Col, Medical Corps,
Commanding.

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HEADQUARTERS COMPANY
84TH MEDICAL BATTALION ARMORED
APO 446 US ARMY

UNIT HISTORY
MARCH

For the first part of March this company remained in Phalsbourg, France continuing its activities of re-supply and maintenance. News reports revealed the excellent progress of the other Allied Armies, and the men were becoming impatient at their state of inactivity. Morale and discipline, however, remained very high.

Pvt. Claude A. Peters, 33 188 952, joined the company on March 4th. This reinforcement brought the company up to full enlisted strength.

On March 7th, Pfc. Robert L. Shebs, 36 650 600, was placed on temporary duty with the I & E Section of the division. He is working with the Public Relations Officer.

The company moved to Ingenheim, France, on March 13th. The movement was made without any unusual occurrence. Morale sky-rocketed as the rumor of a pending attack circulated. The same evening a company party was held in Phalsbourg. The Division Band furnished dance music, and several Alsatian girls were present as dance partners. Later, a midnight snack was served. From all comments, the party was very successful.

On March 14th, Tech. 5th Grade Ashley A. Briggs, 36 284 869, received orders confirming the award of the Bronze Star for meritorious service. This was the first decoration awarded to any man or officer in this unit. The orders were read and presented to Cpl. Briggs at a company formation.

March 15th brought two additions to the company. Pfc. Oval D. Weaver, 39 277 927, and Pvt. Claude Horne, 34 903 475, joined this unit as replacements for Pfc. Robert L. Shebs and Pvt. Edgar C. Stephan who were transferred to Companies "C" and "B" of this battalion, respectively.

On March 18th, the company moved by motor convoy to Hagenau, France. The schoolhouse, wherein we were billeted on our previous stay in Hagenau, and the surrounding neighborhood were completely devastated.

On March 21st, this unit moved to Scultz, France, by motor convoy. After a brief stay of one day, the company moved to the field, 4 mile south of Wissembourg. Everyone was glad of the change from dirty, half wrecked buildings to the plentiful space and fresh air of field life. For the first time since our landing in France, the company "dug-in". At this time we were moving with the Division Supply Point, and were operating closer to the front lines than ever before. From our bivouac area we could look into Germany, and everyone was "itching" to cross the border.

C O N F I D E N T I A L

(Unit History cont'd)

March 24th was a momentous day for this unit, for on that date we crossed the border into Germany. Our bivouac area was in the heart of the Siegfried Line, and on all sides of us were the pillboxes and fortifications our combat troops had broken through the previous night. For several days everyone was engrossed in visiting the various fortifications around us. Discarded and abandoned, (and for the most part useless), German military equipment was gathered by the souvenir hunters. Until the orders from higher headquarters restricted the riding of bicycles, motorbikes, and sedans, most of the men and officers spent their spare time taking sightseeing tours on the captured vehicles.

The non-fraternization policy laid down by SHAEF was strictly observed by all officers and men of the company - voluntarily.

On March 25th, Pfc. Frank Pickelsimer, 34 597 522, and Pvt. Dorsel H. Grogg, 35 056 821, joined the organization.

As the month drew to a close, we were eagerly awaiting orders to move again. Every officer and man was anxious to keep moving, as long as it was deeper into Germany. Two betting pools were made among the men as to the finish date of the war in Europe. It was impossible to avoid a feeling of extreme optimism which prevailed all personnel. We could, at last, envision a Victory Day in Europe.

Though the month of March was a period of extreme activity, passes for deserving men to the various rest camps were continued. Those men who were rewarded with trips were:

Lt Condry M. Livingston	Nancy	1 March 1945
Lt William B. Rosenthal	Paris	9 March 1945
Tec 4 Rom H. Jung	Paris	9 March 1945
Pfc William D. Roadcap	Paris	9 March 1945
Tec 5 John C. Evans	Nancy	11 March 1945
Pfc Willie Conley	Nancy	11 March 1945
Tec 5 Russell C. Higginbotham	Brussels	18 March 1945
Capt. Robert D. England	Nancy	19 March 1945
Sgt John B. Gorman	Paris	24 March 1945
Tec 5 Dominic F. Scherzi	Paris	24 March 1945

William B. Rosenthal
WILLIAM B. ROSENTHAL
1st. Lt., MAC,
Commanding.

C O N F I D E N T I A L

C - CONFIDENTIAL

COMPANY "A"
84TH MEDICAL BATTALION ARMORED
A.P.O. 446

6 April 1945

SUBJECT: Unit Historical Report.

TO : Commanding Officer, 84th Medical Battalion Armored, A.P.O. 446, U.S. Army.

Company "A" traveled far into Germany during the month of March, close on the heels of the leading elements of the 14th Armored Division as they spearheaded 7th Army thrusts.

The eventful month began, however, with the Company still operating the Division Holding Station at Lixheim, France, in which capacity it continued to function until the end of the first week of March.

On 1 March, Tec/5 Dennis M. Wimer, 33, 444, 257, who had been hospitalized for an appendectomy, returned to duty. Pvt. Burley R. Carter, 13065318, joined the Company as a reinforcement. Two men, Pfc Marion H. Cochran, 33299334, and Pfc Milton A. Becker, 16123791, were given the privilege of five days temporary duty at VI Corps Rest Center in Nancy, France.

Pvt. Roman J. Mueller, 42037872, joined as a reinforcement on 4 March. His experience as a skilled cabinet maker, and his ability as a German interpreter make him a useful member of the Company.

Mass Sergeant Arthur R. Tilley, 34078591, received promotion to the grade of S/Sgt. on 5 March.

On 6 March, two men returned to duty after brief hospitalizations: S/Sgt Henry S. Marcantonio, 12091304, and Pfc Rune B. Spongberg, 36659200. Cochran and Becker returned from VI Corps Rest Center, and the following day, 1st Lt. William S. Bader, 01541805, departed for the Rest Center.

Company "B" 84th Medical Battalion Armored, relieved Company "A" of holding Station duties on 8 March, and the Company moved by motor convey from Lixheim to Hochfelden, France, following Rhine-Meuse canal along part of the route. A clearing station was established in a large brewery, which provided adequate hard standing in its courtyard for a vehicle park, and a huge taproom for a station. The company was assigned to support Combat Command "B", which at that time was in reserve.

CONFIDENTIAL

C O N F I D E N T I A L

On 11 March, Lt. Bader returned from the Rest Center, and two men departed for the Rest Center at Nancy: Tec/4 Alton Pace, 34348954, and Cpl Doyle T. Smith, 39903956, to return on 15 March.

Capt. Daniel F. Westerbeck, 01745712, spent a day on temporary duty with Med. Det., 62 A.I.B. on 16-17 March. On 16 March, Pfc Oval D. Weaver, 39277927, was transferred to Headquarters Company, 84th Med. Bn. Arm'd.

The relative inactivity of the Company during this period came abruptly to an end on 17 March, when 7th Army began a concerted offensive which was to take the 14th Armored into Germany within a few days. The Company prepared to move to Haguenau, familiar to us from our activities in that area several weeks previously.

Immediately prior to the move, on 18 March, S/Sgt Michael L. Ehle, 6984088, returned to the Company from hospital, and Pfc Harry Insell, 12153004, was transferred to Company "C" of this battalion.

Combat Command "B" rolled through the Haguenau forest on the afternoon of the 18th, and Company "A" moved by infiltration, one section at a time, to set up a clearing station in an occupied wing of a civilian hospital in Haguenau. The Combat Command went into assembly area near Surbourg and Soultz, France, and the clearing station had little work to do while in Haguenau.

On 19 March two more men took advantage of the opportunity offered by The VI Corps Rest Center in Nancy: Tec/5 William J. Hughes, 32672525, and Pfc Robert R. Stromberg, 42020265.

Two members of the Company took part in a daring and courageous bit of Medical evacuation at Haguenau on 20 March. The Northern edge of the town had been thickly planted with mines, and two soldiers were seriously wounded while walking through the mine field. Cpl Joseph Pyle, and Tec/4 Leonard Wright drove an ambulance to the scene, and without hesitation walked about 200 yards across a railroad yard strewn with live mines and daisy chains to reach the wounded men and to carry them back to safety.

On 21 March, Combat Command "B" had moved up to the German border between Wissembourg and the Rhine, and Company "A" moved in its entirety by convoy from Haguenau to Oberseebach, France. During the move, Company "C" already located in Oberseebach, handled evacuation for Company "A". The clearing station was established in a broad grassy field, under canvas, within sight of the Hardt Mountains across the German border.

Capt. Daniel J. Westerbeck, 01745712, was sent to the Nancy Rest Center on 22 March, and Hughes and Stromberg returned to duty from the Rest Center on 23 March.

C O N F I D E N T I A L

C O N F I D E N T I A L

Early in the morning of 23 March, Combat Command "B" moved by a tortuous mountain route to debouche out of the hills and drive to the Rhine at Germersheim, Germany. One section of the Company accompanied the Combat Command on this attack. The section was jokingly referred to as "Task Force Sturgeon" after Capt. Phillip Sturgeon who was placed in command. "Task Force Sturgeon" followed the Combat Command closely, and finally set up a station in the field near Billigheim, Germany during the night of 23 March. At that time the station was about one mile behind the fire fight.

While the advance section was on the move, the rear section of the Company, remaining at Oberseebach, handled casualties incurred during the rapid advance. The route between the two sections was extremely rough, over a narrow mountain road, and it was determined to be advisable to delay movement of the rear section until a move could be suitably arranged and a new route could be reconnoitered. This was done, and on 24 March the remaining section traveled in convoy through Wissembourg and Berg-Kabern, Germany, to join advance section at Billigheim. During the next two days, Combat Command "B" cleared its objective, Germersheim on the Rhine, and Company "A" handled a heavy load of wounded German prisoners, but few American casualties.

On 25 March, Pfc Harry R. Greenetz, 32955332, returned from hospital to duty.

The Company moved from Billigheim into Division assembly area near Nieder Otterbach, Germany on 27 March. On the same day, Tec/5 Windle L. Ford, 38286524, was dropped from strength upon being transferred to sick, 132d Evac. Hosp. S/Sgt Arthur R. Tilley, 34078591, and Pfc Herbert Linder, 13156994, departed for the VI Corps Rest Center. Capt. Westerbeck returned from Nancy, France the following day.

The Company remained in bivouac near Nieder Otterbach the remainder of the month, camped amid the concrete "pillboxes" of the once formidable Siegfried Line. At night, the fires of the numerous burning German towns could be seen.

On the last day of the month, while the Company prepared for its next move deeper into Germany, Tec/5 Paul E. Gill, 33399848, and Pfc John Wilson, 38303307 left for the Rest Center in Nancy.

During the month of March, 1945, functioning as Division Holding Station, and later in support of Combat Command "B", Company "A" treated and evacuated a total of 264 casualties, of which 143 were battle casualties, and 121 were non-battle casualties and disease. In addition, 70 German Prisoners of War casualties were handled by the Company.

The month's end found the Company in bivouac near Nieder Otterbach, Germany with a strength of 104 enlisted men and 8 officers.

Gordon M. Todd
GORDON M. TODD
Captain, M.C.
Commanding

C O N F I D E N T I A L

C O N F I D E N T I A L

C O M P A N Y "B"
84th MEDICAL BATTALION ARMORED
APO 446 US ARMY

10 April 1945

UNIT HISTORY for the month of March:

From 1 March until 8 March the company continued its duties of routine clearing and evacuation from the station at Hochfelden, France, and then, on 8 March, took over the duties of Division Holding Company. The Holding Station was located on the first two floors of a twelve room house at Saverne, France.

The station had five wards, a laboratory, a pharmacy, a dental clinic, and a kitchen. The officers were billeted on the third floor of the building, where the supply room was located. The company itself was quartered on the third floor of the large building which housed the APO, Division QM, the Division PX, and the Red Cross.

On 16 March Division Rear Echelon moved into the second floor and part of the first floor of the building in which the company lived. Then, on 21 March, the Holding Station was moved to Haguenau, France.

Haguenau was not new to us. We had had a station in Muxenhausen, north of the river, from 13 to 15 December 1944. The new station occupied almost all of the first floor of a partially completed wing of a civilian hospital. The officers and men occupied rooms on the second floor. Routine holding company duties were carried out there until 27 March when Section I moved into the field between Steinfeld and Schaidt in Germany. The site had been cleared two days before and had been prepared by a group of twelve German PW's. We were located among the pill boxes of the Sigfreid Line.

In the field, the wards were consolidated and put under canvas. One surgical truck, with surgical tent, was used as the admissions section and the laboratory, while the other, without a tent, served as the pharmacy.

We remained in the field, through mostly rainy weather, until the end of the month, and on 31 March prepared to move, with the division, from VI to XV corps, still in Seventh Army, and to cross the Rhine River.

Ralph W. Reynolds Capt MC.
RALPH W. REYNOLDS
Capt., Medical Corps
Commanding

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

-2-

STATISTICAL REPORT for the month of March:

Total number of casualties treated:	327
Battle casualties:	12
Non-battle casualties:	315
Prisoners of War:	0
Civilians:	0

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COMPANY "C"
84th Med Bn Armd

UNIT HISTORY
March, 1945.

Although the company was quite comfortably situated at Monswiller, the station itself was inadequate, both for space in the station, and at the entry to Admission.

We were informed on the first day of the month that CC"A", whom we were supporting, was shortly to replace CC"B" on the line near Pfaffenhoffen in defensive action. So, following reconnaissance by Lt. Flignor we moved the company to Hochfelden and opened the clearing station in four large rooms of the schoolhouse in the late morning of 2 March. The station set up was excellent, as good as we ever had, and there was the added advantage of occupying the same building with the third unit of the 11th Field Hospital, with their facilities for surgery, X-ray, and the treatment of shock. Casualties while we were in Hochfelden were very light, since the Command was committed in defensive action against a lightly held line.

We remained in Hochfelden until 18 March, and, although our stay there was uneventful, it was quite useful. We were able to continue on our program of vehicle maintenance, which has, since then, proven to be of inestimable value. We carried on a training schedule of about three hours daily in technical medical and chemical warfare subjects, and continued the I & E program. The company was comfortably billeted in a large auditorium, and the kitchen was moved in. The mess was established in the basement. We could have fought it out in this establishment for a long time.

On the morning of the fifteenth at about 0330 the moment and occasion for which all had been waiting finally arrived ----- the Seventh Army took the offensive over it's entire front. The mission of the Division in the operation at it's beginning was to pass through the 36th after the breakthrough was made, and, as it was last December, to seize the crossings of the Lauter River.

To this end CC"A", composed of 68, 25, C-125, C-94 was divided into three task forces, whose original objective was Wissembourg. To support these task forces, each composed of elements of the Tanks, Infantry, Cavalry and Engineers, we attached two ambulances to each. In addition we sent three technicians to the Aid Station of Task Force Blue. The company was split in two sections on 17 March so that one section could establish a Station enroute and the other section could continue on with Combat Command Trains. Several plans were made but it was finally decided that one section would drop off at Mertzwiller, and open the first clearing station there. Until that station was open all casualties were to be evacuated to "A" Company in Hochfelden.

On the afternoon of 17 March we received orders to meet the I.P. at Ettendorf at 0530, following Maintenance Section, 25th Tank Battalion. Lt. Flignor and I located a site for the first station in Mertzwiller ----- in a gasthaus ----- one of the few buildings in Mertzwiller which was not a shambles.

While we were eating breakfast the next morning, we received a message to meet the I.P. at 0430 instead of 0530. Quite a scramble ensued, but we moved out in black-out in an hour and a half, and met our I.P. on time. We had to wait fifteen minutes before getting into column.

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UNIT HISTORY

March, 1945 (cont'd)

The march was slow and jerky, since we were moving thru the 36th. There was a one way bridge at Mertzwiller which held up traffic. Here the mark of war was all about us ----- dead German soldiers and horses by the side of the road ----- not a house complete with all walls and a roof, and when the motors were cut, the stillness of the town was heavy. Not a sign of life, not a civilian in sight.

We dropped half the company here with Capt. Benz in charge, and moved on with the column thru Gunstedt, Surburg, Soultz. At Surburg our column was met by Lt. Willer, our Liaison Officer, who told us we were to go to Hohwiller, instead of Schwabwiller ----- familiar names, all of them. This part of Alsace is as familiar to the company now as the Camp Campbell Reservation. The advance section of the company opened at Hohwiller at 1700. We were not the first occupants of the building. When we arrived two storks were clacking their beaks on the roof. The station section, which was set up in Mertzwiller, rejoined the company at Hohwiller at 1100 on the 19th.

At ten the next morning the company was informed that we were in 4th Division area, and would have to move. By map reconnaissance Oberseebach was chosen for the new site. I set out at 1000 to locate a building there and Lt. Flignor led the first section up at 1100. The column moved through Rittershoffen and Hatten, the area of the heavy engagement of the Division in January ----- an engagement so well remembered by all of us. The towns were in utter ruin, not a house standing, hardly a brick left one on top of the other ----- the streets were heavy with the dust of plaster from the ruins. The church where the enemy had held out so long in Rittershoffen was completely demolished. We looked on those ruins with mingled thoughts and emotions ----- where did Ginley run to the aid of the fallen doughboy? Was that the house where Stiefel and Rosenberg and the others sweated out the enemy fire? Ruin all about us, and the heavy silence of a town which died violent death ----- and over there, a common grave made by the enemy "Forty Seven American Soldiers."

The column moved on, through these towns, through marked minefields, on up to Oberseebach and established a station in one of the scholls.

CC "A" was attacking in the Siegfried Line by the early morning of the twentieth and continued pushing through Schweighoffen, Kapsweyer, Steinfeld, Schaidt, until the line was overrun on the twenty fourth and twenty fifth.

Since it was thought that the Command might make a breakthrough half the company was attached to CC "A" Combat Trains. We moved out of Oberseebach in the late afternoon, passed thru Altenstadt, into Germany. The column came to a stop with us just outside Kapsweyer ----- we later learned that the head of the column had been pinched off north of Schaidt and Minfeld. We sat on the side of the road until three, before we received orders to pull off the road. An eerie wait it was too, artillery around us roared, pouring it into the columns of the retreating enemy. Kapsweyer was on fire and off behind us to the left were burning the ruins of Obr-Otterbach ----- the high point of our Division's offensive last December, now taken by the 36th.

So at 0300 we turned our column around and moved back to Schweighoffen and went to sleep in the building formerly occupied by the Aid Station ----- where Burgio's ambulance was damaged by shellfire.

UNIT HISTORY


March 1945. (cont'd)

The other half of the station was brought up the next afternoon at 1300 and we remained in Schweighoffen for the rest of the month, at the end of which we were preparing to move north and cross the Rhine, for this time had been a period of great achievement for the Allied armies.

Our heaviest day of casualties was one while we were in Oberseebach, when we handled over a hundred.

During the month of March the following admissions and dispositions were made :

1. Army :
 - a. Direct Admissions : 389
 - b. Disposition Duty : 45
 - c. Disposition Trfd : 344
2. Civilian Admissions Recorded : 31
3. Enemy Prisoners Admitted : 52
4. Admissions, Allied Troops : 3


PAUL H. MITCHELL
Capt., MC.,
COMMANDING.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

HEADQUARTERS
84TH MEDICAL BATTALION ARMORED
APO 446 US ARMY

/vec

(Feb. 45)

9 March 1945

A/A

SUBJECT: ~~Unit History.~~

TO : Headquarters, Seventh Army, APO 758, US Army. (Attention: Historian)(Thru: The Commanding General, 14th Armored Division, APO 446, US Army).

1. In compliance with section IV, Circular # 34, Headquarters, Seventh Army, dated 28 November 1944, the attached histories are submitted.

2. The companies of this battalion are used in combat as separate companies, each attached to a combat command or similar unit. Therefore in order to submit the most accurate history possible, each company made it's own report to this headquarters, where the reports were checked and then submitted to your headquarters as separate company reports.

Louis H. Schinfeld

LOUIS H. SCHINFELD,
Lt Col, Medical Corps,
Commanding.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMPANY "B"
84th ARMORED MEDICAL BATTALION
APO 446 US Army

1 May 1945

UNIT HISTORY

1 April found the company on the move again. We left the field in the Siegfried Line and crossed the Rhine at 1800 near Worms, and arrived at Ober Rummstedt at 2145 where we were supposed to set up a Holding Station. However at 0830 the following morning we left Ober Rummstedt for Ruck, arriving there at 1700. The station was set up on the first floor of a partially wrecked building. Most of the company lived in tents in the adjoining field.

On 4 April the company moved to Lohr A/Main where we occupied a large school house. Three days later the company, less eleven men, moved to Gossenheim in support of CC"R", and returned to Lohr on 8 April. The next day the entire company moved to a health resort at Bad Neuhaus A/Seele near Neustadt. The Holding Station was again set up at this place. Then, on 11 April, the holding duties and 11 men were turned over to Hq Co, and the rest of the company left for Romhild where we arrived at 2330 after a very rough blackout drive. The next morning Treatment Section No. 1 moved to a field near Buchenrod. After this the company moved very rapidly in the wake of CC"R".

13 April-- Section No. 2 moved from Romhild to Buchenrod and from there to Mistelfeld. Section No. 1 followed, arriving at Mistelfeld at 1900, while Section No. 2 had moved on to Wonsees.

14 April-- Treatment Section No. 1 joined the company at Wonsees at 1600, and was strafed three times enroute.

15 April-- Treatment Section No. 1 moved to Trockau on the famous Reichsautobahn, and was joined by the rest of the company the following day.

18 April-- The company moved to Unter Rohrenstadt, arriving at 2200.

19 April-- Company "B" moved from Unter Rohrenstadt to a field near Stockelsberg. On this date the personnel who were attached to Hq Co returned to the company.

20 April-- Section No. 1 moved up to a field near Altenfelden just off the autobahn while the remainder of the company set up in Feucht.

21 April-- Treatment Section No. 1 remained in the field functioning more as a Bn Aid Station and experienced enemy artillery fire from 0800 until 1630 when it was ordered to move back to Feucht. The returning vehicles were fired upon as they reced down the autobahn.

23 April-- Treatment Section No. 1 left for Hilpolstein in the morning and was joined by Section No. 2 the same evening. On this date the Division became a part of Third Army, III Corps.

24 April-- Section No. 2 moved to a field near Hirnstetten.

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UNIT HISTORY CONT'D

25 April-- Treatment Section No. 1 joined the company at Hirnstetten.

26 April-- Section No. 1 moved on to Lenting.

27 April-- The remainder of the company joined the section at Lenting.

28 April-- The company moved to Ingolstadt, arriving at 1000. Shortly afterwards Section No. 1 departed Ingolstadt for Unter Pindhart, and crossed the Danube on the way.

29 April-- Today Section No. 1 moved to Furth, and was joined there by the rest of the company on 30 April.

Battle casualties treated during the month.....	150
Non-battle casualties treated during the month.....	119
Prisoners of war treated during the month.....	50
Total treated.....	269
Unusual cases.....	0

Theodore B. Schwartz
THEODORE B. SCHWARTZ
Capt., Medical Corps
Commanding

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UNIT HISTORY

April 1945

On the morning of April 1, Easter Sunday, C-84 moved with the battalion north from Schweighoffen, across the Rhine, to the vicinity of Darmstadt, Germany. The march was not entirely uneventful, because "C" Co got lost, following a tank given us for protection, upset the order of march for the battalion, and split "A" Co in half. All this was restored later, however. The march route took us from Schweighoffen to Berg Zabern, Landau, Meckenheim, Pfeddersheim, across the Rhine at Grafsback, Housen, Darmstadt and to Gundershausen. All of this was through a beautiful, unspoiled countryside. We looked on all sides for evidence of destruction such as had been the rule in France, but, except for the large cities, there was none.

We came into Darmstadt at night, but even the darkness could not cover the ruin of that city. It was a city of rubble piled on top of rubble.

Captain Arch had preceded the company as our billeting officer, and he met us near Darmstadt and led the company into Gundershausen, at the end of a 125 mile convoy. We arrived at 2130, and as soon as we had set up the station, the company bedded down.

Our rest that night was short-lived however, for no sooner had we got into bed, than our Liaison Officer, Lt Potts, returned to inform the company that we were to leave immediately with CC"A". We were to leave at 0130 2 April, following D-48, and cross the Main River.

The column, consisting of the entire company and attached Ambulance Platoon, was formed in blackout. I suppose the blackout through the town was by no means complete enough though, because the column was strafed. One officer in the 25th was wounded. We crossed the Main over a Treadway and were strafed again at this site.

The column continued, in pretty jerky fashion. We dropped half the company at a place called Mespelbronn at about 1500, and the rest of us continued to follow the column. Darkness found us parked on the road, on the side of a mountain, the roads choked before us and behind us. It seemed as though the whole United States Army was trying to get down the same roads that day. We were quite near Aschaffenburg, the city which we saw bombed and strafed by air that morning while we sat in column.

In the night we turned off the main road, at the direction of a M.P. and followed D-47 over some of the worst road I've ever seen. Our gas trailer turned over twice, and we left the maintenance trailer on the road. Other units left vehicles turned over on the roadside. We got our own column together, by-passed some T.D. outfit and moved on into Heigenbrucken, into a place found by Lt Potts and Capt Arch, and established a station in the Gasthaus.

Lt. Flignor left early on the morning of 3 April to bring up the rest of the company, but finally leap frogged us, and went on to Frammersbach, because the combat command was getting ahead of us. The roads were clogged with traffic from the

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Third, the Forty Fifth and our division, in addition to all kinds of Corps and Army troops. It took this section about 12 hours to go fifteen miles. They set up the treatment station at Frammersbach at about 2200 on the night of the third.

We moved to join the section at Frammersbach at 0900 the next morning. On arriving at Neuhausen we made a most fortunate mistake, took the wrong turn with our column, got clear out of all Army and 3rd Division traffic, and moved to Frammersbach on a practically clear road, by way of Lohr and Partenstein, arriving at about 1100.

We had a hot meal here, which was welcome. Shortly we learned the combat command was pushing right ahead and we expected to move soon. Fortunately there had been few casualties in the operation. We had not, except on the morning of 2 April, been completely closed to date.

We moved with one section to Rengersbronn late in the afternoon, arriving at dusk. The road was muddy, the first three miles right up a mountain. Hardly had we arrived in Rengersbronn and sent after the section back in Frammersbach, than it became necessary to push on again. So I remained in Rengersbronn with the Co. headquarters, some medical equipment, and four technicians. The rest of the section, with Capt. Benz and Capt. Wade went on up to Mittelsinn. Lt. Potts led the section to Mittelsinn, a distance of about eight miles. Hardly had the sub-section left when I got five casualties in at Rengersbronn, and a field hospital case. Lt. Willer came in at about 0100 5 April with the section which had remained at Frammersbach. They had taken the wrong road in the blackout, and one of the Army Ambulances had turned over, injuring Capt. Schwind's ear.

Movement was the word of the day, so we left early next morning, moving into Mittelsinn, closing there at 1100. Section II moved on to Bad Bruckenau that afternoon and set up in a sort of hotel. Bad Bruckenau is a beautiful spot - reminded all of us of Hot Springs.

We had to keep the station at Mittelsinn open because the two battalions (48 and 68) were not moving evenly. Section I moved up on the 6th. We set up in Wildflecken on the 8th and Bischoffsheim on the 9th, and the next day we moved into Brendlorenzen, near Bad Neustadt to get into the division area.

On 11 April at 1800 the entire company was in column on the road, to move with CC"A" to vicinity of Linden for assembly and attack to the northeast. Sgt Hogue went ahead as billeting agent since our destination was unknown. The road and convoy was a nightmare - blinding dust, blackout, speed - all contributed to a bad time. The point at which we were to turn was posted by a L.P. who failed to turn me in the lead vehicle, so we followed the column to the town CC"A" was in. I was turning the column around when Lt. Potts came in and led us to Linden.

Next day we moved Section I with CC"A" to Weisen, on the bank of the Main, again. En route, Lt. Flignor went back to Linden, led Sec. II forward to establish the station in Rothenburg. Just before we got to Weisen he and I both went back and brought the section into Weisen, just at dark. The move this day was about fifty miles. The mission of the command was to seize the crossings of the Main River and the high ground across the river around Staffelstein. We were in a poor situation that night, and the next morning, because the rain, beginning at nightfall, made the route over which we had come impassable, and we were uncertain of other roads out to the rear.

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On the morning of 14 April were instructed to move the whole company with the command in the river crossing. We left at 1330 - moving southeast with little resistance or casualties, generally in the direction of Nurnburg, and arrived at Weiher about dark. CC"A" detached a light tank and a squad of infantry to outpost and patrol our town, since we were far ahead of the infantry divisions following us. Several enemy were taken in the town that night. The station was set up in an old manor house. Most of our casualties during this time were enemy. We remained in Weiher until the morning of the 15th.

At this time Section I moved at 0700 with CC"A" to Bronn, a distance of about thirty miles. There was some resistance en route, so as soon as we arrived, about 1630, I contacted CC"A" Hq. in regard to the advisability of bringing Section II forward. They agreed that I could, but no sooner was Section II column lined up and ready to move out of Weiher, than a messenger from CC"A" arrived in the area and told us to wait until the next morning - we moved this section to Bronn, leaving at 0530 16 April.

On the same afternoon we moved the whole company to Bettenstein when CC"A" moved. This was a move of only four miles and was made only for protection. It turned out to be a wise move too, because the next day, when a column of CC"B" moved into Bronn, there was a hard fire fight.

We were learning by this time pretty well what the answer was to the question: "Wo is der Luftwaffe?" Section I was strafed three times on the road on 15 April. Pockets and by-passed enemy were all around us. The Surgeon, CC"A" was out looking for the 68th on the night of 15 April, and captured six German soldiers who didn't seem to be quite sure what they were expected to do. The next morning, Capt. Schwind was looking out the window of the station at Bronn, saw a patrol go out from town, watched a fire fight in the adjacent wood, saw the patrol load a wounded enemy on a peep and bring him into the station.

Our evacuation to Army installations during this time continued to be almost intolerably long - a round trip of 400 miles was not too unusual. When an ambulance left the area, we simply didn't expect to see it again for 36 hours. The location of field hospitals has generally been difficult to learn. Most casualties in the station, battle casualties, have been enemy.

The station was set up in Bettenstein in the forrester's place. Artillery fire, close at hand was pronounced when we moved in. There was a fierce counter-attack against the town the next morning - an enemy tank moved in within 150 yards of the CP CC"A", knocked out one T.D. and blew the track off another. Two of the Army Ambulance drivers were fired on and wounded when they were coming into town. We readied the company for immediate movement, but did not move until 1330 - to Altdorf - column twice strafed on road - whole company on move - ahead of rear guard. Casualties from the attack in the morning were twelve, American and enemy. We carried these patients to Altdorf with us, and on arriving there, after traveling about thirty miles, we learned they could not be evacuated. We had also collected casualties en route, from the strafing.

We remained in Altdorf two days. Division FWD moved in the day following our move into town.

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On the 20th, the Division received the mission of pressing through the resistance around us, and securing the crossings of the Danube. In carrying out its part of the initial phase of the mission CC"A" advanced and took Berg and Housheim, making it necessary for us to move closer in case of breakthrough. The traffic was heavy, with traffic of the 65th Inf. Div. and we infiltrated the company to Leilenhoffen, near Berg, closing at 1400 20 April. On the 22nd the advance CP, CC"A" was moved to Dillberg, a tiny town on top of the hill west of Housheim. We had to move a section there that night because CC"A" was to attack next morning against Postbauer, Heng, and Pavelsbach - with possible breakthrough and linking with CC"R" on the south.

The section left Leilenhoffen at about 0030 23 April and got on top the hill at around 0800 in a cold rain and sleet downpour. The hill was a sea of mud and every vehicle had to be pulled through by a caterpillar. Cummings' surgical truck almost turned over - the trailer did go over.

We set up station in two rooms of a house in Dillberg - treated several casualties, one of whom was seriously wounded by shell fragment in the abdomen. The move was made worthwhile by our early treatment and evacuation of this man, who reached a field hospital about six or seven hours after he was wounded.

Most of the casualties were evacuated down the mountain that day by the 68th's weazel ambulance.

We moved back down the hill that night, the 1800 attack being called off. We spent another night on "Dillberg Hill" - I think the section will never forget it. Next day we moved the company in CC"A" convoy to Birkach.

The last six days of the month were simply a series of jumps, the casualty load being very light. We established stations at Klein-Hobing, Grafenburg, Kosching, Unter-Empfenbach, Camelsdorf, and Mauern, where we were at the close of the month.

The first platoon of the 562nd Ambulance Company left the company on the 24th, since we had come into the Third Army a time earlier. They first joined us in Hof-fen, Alsace, just before Christmas. They were switched en route, near Stetten, and replaced by third platoon, 586.

Many times during this month the entire company was in column behind CC"A". Generally this is not wise procedure and since casualties were very light we got into no difficulty on account of it, but we held our breath. It was done for security. The alternatives of leaving a station behind, or following each of two columns have great disadvantages. In the former the section behind is likely to fall back too far. In following both columns, the ability to leap frog a station is lost. In following one column there is the surety that lateral evacuation may not be possible, and also one entire battalion is without second echelon medical support. It has been a choice between evils, and we have been lucky.

The company established treatment stations in twenty five different locations during the month.

Paul H. Mitchell
PAUL H. MITCHELL
Capt MC
Commanding

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HEADQUARTERS COMPANY
84TH ARMORED MEDICAL BATTALION
APO 446 US ARMY

UNIT HISTORY

April was a month of much movement, a great deal of work, and heartening successes for this company, the division, and the Allied Armies in general. Easter Sunday, April 1st, brought a long movement by motor convoy for the company. Departing from Steinfeld, Germany, at 0830, the company crossed the Rhine River and moved into Ober Rumbstadt, Germany by 2100. The trip was a long one, approximately 170 miles, but was made without serious mishap.

Our stay at Ober Rumbstadt was a one night stand, and by 0900 on April 2nd we were on our way to Ruck, Germany. We arrived at Ruck at 1715 the same day.

On April 4th, we left Ruck and moved to Lohr, Germany. We were immediately moved out of our billets by Corps Troops, and eventually were billeted in what was once a Gestapo Headquarters. While at Lohr, Pvt. Claude A. Peters, 33 186 982, was appointed Private First Class on April 7th.

April 9th saw us moving again; this time to Bad Neuhaus, Germany. We Arrived there about 1730. Here we located the city's water pump, ran the lines into a nearby creek, and washed all the vehicles. For the first time in several weeks we were able to see what our vehicles actually looked like. German planes strafed the city the first night we were there. There were no casualties suffered.

On April 12th, we left Bad Neuhaus and proceeded by motor convoy to Meldburg, Germany. Our stay there was short, and on April 14th, we moved to Wattendorf, Germany.

It was now apparent that we could expect no long periods in any one place. The division was continually moving, and the DSP had to stay close to the combat units in order to supply them with the essential materiel. On April 16th, the company moved from Wattendorf to Poppendorf, Germany.

The unit moved to Hersbruck, Germany, on April 18th. Our stay there was very eventful. The first two nights the company was there, German planes bombed and strafed the city. There were no casualties resulting from the enemy action. On April 20th, Sergeant Fred H. McCott, 39 545 929, was accidentally shot when a .22 caliber pistol discharged itself when it fell to the floor. Sgt. McCott's wound was in the abdominal region, but was not considered serious. Orders were issued by the Battalion Commander that no bullets were to be carried in the chamber of any gun unless the gun was to be used immediately.

The same night German SS Troopers came out of the surrounding woods in an attempt to shoot up the DSP. They used a self-propelled gun in their attempt. Our truck used for picking up rations was slightly damaged.

On April 20th, Private Lawton R. Horne, 34 903 475, was promoted to the grade of Private First Class.

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(Unit History, Bq Co, 64th Armd. Med. Bn. Cont't)

On April 23rd, the company moved to Hilpolstein, Germany, arriving there at 1330. The weather was rainy, and some difficulty was experienced in driving over muddy roads. On this same day, the battalion was officially redesignated as the 64th Armored Medical Battalion, and became part of the Third Army, and Third Corps.

This company moved from Hilpolstein to Paulushofen, Germany on April 26th. The weather continued to be rainy with intermittent flurries of snow and hail. On April 29th, we moved to Sandelzhausen, Germany, and we remained there until the end of the month.

William B. Rosenthal
WILLIAM B. ROSENTHAL,
1st Lt., AC,
Commanding.

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COMPANY "A"
84TH ARMORED MEDICAL BATTALION
A.P.O. 446

9 May 1945

SUBJECT: Unit Historical Report.

TO : Commanding Officer, 84th Armored Medical Battalion,
A.P.O. 446, U.S. Army.

April, 1945

Company "A" spent Easter Sunday on the road, traveling from Nieder-Otterbach northeast to cross the Rhine at Worms, continuing on through the bombblasted city of Darmstadt to establish a clearing station at Gross Zimmern, Germany, in a large school house. The Company was in support of Combat Command "B" throughout the month, and the constant and rapid movement which was to characterize the Combat Command's activity in April began almost immediately after arrival in the assembly area at Gross Zimmern. Pausing only long enough to refuel and to prepare hot coffee, the Company moved out of Gross Zimmern at 0500 2 April to follow the Combat Command across the Main River at Woerth, and to set up a station in the field on the east bank of the Main at Erlenbach. That afternoon one section of the Company moved forward over mountain roads to Rohrbrunn, Germany, to be joined the following morning by the remainder of the Company.

A few hours later, early in the afternoon of 3 April, the Company again moved by sections to establish a station in the field two miles west of Rechtenbach, on the highway between Lohr and Aschaffenburg. Ten minutes after the advance section had its tentage up, the first ambulance load of casualties arrived to begin a busy night. Resistance by SS troops at Lohr provided the section with a moderately heavy load of both German and American wounded.

The ambulance platoon suffered two vehicular casualties in Lohr on 3 April, and it appeared for a few hours that the Company's ambulance service would be seriously crippled. The ambulances driven by Pfc Phillip Boeing, 36625635, assistant driver Pfc Robert Abrell, 35750133, and Pfc Bert Layton, 35615867, assistant Pfc Roy Staples, 35836150, were parked by the aid station in Lohr being loaded with casualties when German mortar shells began peppering the area. One shell disabled both ambulances and caused new wounds in the casualties already loaded for evacuation. Seeing that one of the ambulances was damaged

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beyond hope of immediate repair, the four men named above set to work at once to salvage parts from the one vehicle in order to get the second one running. After two hours of labor, with shells still falling near by, the second ambulance had been fitted with tires, a fuel pump, and other parts, and it continued to give good service without further extensive maintenance. This was a highly commendable performance of duty on the part of the named men, and it contributed materially to the ability of the Company to give medical support to the Combat Command in the weeks which followed. Fortunately, the more seriously damaged ambulance was restored to service a few days later after extensive third echelon repair.

On 4 April, the Company moved by sections to a field on the north bank of the Main river a mile east of Lohr, from which location it supported CCB during the battle for Gemünden. It was here that Tec/5 Paul E. Gill 33399848, and Pfc John Wilson 38303307, returned from the Nancy Rest Center, found and rejoined the Company. At this location the Company entertained four American officers who had been liberated from German prisoner of war camps. These were the first of the hundreds and thousands we were to see in the following days and weeks.

On 5 April, Pfc Rune B. Spongberg 36659200, was placed on detached service with the Medical Detachment, 62nd Arm'd Inf Bn.

Early in the evening of 6 April, the Company again moved by sections to set up a clearing station in a Nazi office building in the devastated town of Gemünden am Main, the ruins of which were still blazing fiercely. Pfc Harry Greenetz, 32955332, was dropped from strength, being sick in 27th Evac Hospital.

On 7 April, another move by sections was accomplished over difficult cross country routes to a new station site at the German Military Camp of Hammelburg. This was a coördinated move which worked out very well. The second section maintained its station at Gemünden while the forward section moved. At a pre-designated time, the rear station closed and moved to an intermediate point, where it was met by a guide who led it over the rough cross country route to join the forward section at Camp Hammelburg. Such coördinated moves could not often be attempted because terrain and traffic usually made it impossible to predict the time required for forward displacement of the first section.

At the Military Camp, a station was established in a former officers barracks. Only one serious battle casualty was received through the night, and the following day it was necessary once more to move out in support of the rapidly advancing Combat Command "B".

On 8 April, S/Sgt. Joseph D. Ciucci, 32250803, was assigned to the Company as a reinforcement.

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The advance of the Combat Command from Gemünden to Hammelburg, and from Hammelburg forward, led the company through territory still infested with by-passed German troops, so movement of the Company without prior reconnaissance or at night was avoided where possible.

An illustration of the proximity of the enemy to our route of advance was provided when one of the Company's ambulances was captured 400 yards from the village of Gressthal, through which the Combat Command had passed a few hours previously. Pfc Joseph Barba, 32670501 and Tec/5 John R. Kearney, 32669718, returning from the 19th Arm'd Inf Bn aid station south of Bad Kissingen with a load of casualties, back tracked the route of advance on the morning of 8 April to bring their patients to our clearing station at Lagerhammelburg. They apparently took a wrong turn at Gressthal, which they passed through in darkness the night before, and about a quarter of a mile south of the town were confronted by a squad of German riflemen. An American "peep", armed with machine gun, was following the ambulance, which Kearney and Barba immediately drove off the road to clear afield of fire for the "peep". In the shooting which followed before the "peep's" hurried departure, a German lieutenant and enlisted man were wounded. Kearney and Barba gave them first aid, loaded them in the ambulance along with the American casualties, and prepared to follow the escaping "peep" before the Germans could reorganize. The German squad leader, however, chose to capture the ambulance and its occupants, forcing them to drive to a military hospital at Schraudenbach. There all the wounded were operated upon, and the two ambulance drivers were offered their freedom. They chose, however, to remain with their patients pending the arrival of American troops. They had not long to wait, for about six hours after their capture, advance elements of CCA of the 12th Armored Division entered Schraudenbach. Kearney and Barba then continued the evacuation of their patients, leaving them with Co. "A", 82nd Arm'd Med Bn., reported to G-2 of the 42nd Inf Div. at Würzburg, and finally returned to this Company after an adventurous 24 hours.

Meanwhile, during the afternoon of 8 April, the Company moved in its entirety from Lagerhammelburg to Bad Kissingen to set up a station in one of the resort city's most ornate and luxurious hotels, The Kurhaus. Here for one night, all members of Company "A" enjoyed the luxury of private hotel rooms, clean beds, running water and electric lights. The station crew took care of the few wounded in the crystal chandeliered ball room.

The city of Bad Kissingen was of particular interest, having been left practically untouched by the war, and it was teeming with German Military personnel, as well as with American soldiers. The city was a German Military hospital center, and even after its capture the German medical personnel roamed the streets at will.

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Our enjoyment of Bad Kissingen was short lived, however for Combat Command "B", supporting the 3rd Inf Div pushed on to the south and east. In the afternoon of 9 April the Company moved to Rannungen, where a station was set up in the field.

On 10 April Pfc James W. Greathouse, 33395728 was placed on detached service with Div. QM as a truck driver, to assist in hauling the great numbers of prisoners of war which were being taken then and throughout the month.

On 11 April, Patrick M. Long, 36512090 was reduced from Pfc to Pvt. for misconduct.

On 12 April, the station was again moved, to the vicinity of Ebertshausen, 11 miles southeast of Rannungen, in order to support CCB in a proposed crossing of the Main River. The Station was set up under canvas in a heavy rain.

Early the following morning a change of orders was received, and the entire Company followed the Combat Command on a tedious 61 mile road march, circling to the northeast and turning southeast, crossing the Main river at night in the vicinity of Stafflestein, and finally setting up a station near the village of Schweisdorf after 21 hours on the road. Later in the day the Combat Command had fought its way into an assembly area near Steinfeld, and the Company moved early in the evening of 14 April to set up a station in a field in the village of Steinfeld.

Pfc Max Goldstein, 42033262, who had been slightly wounded at Bad Kissingen when some confiscated ammunition blew up, was transferred to the 93rd Evac Hosp as of 11 April and was dropped from strength.

On 15 April, Combat Command "B" led the way again on a night march of 20 miles, and a station was set up at Langenloh, a tiny village east of the town of Waichsenfeld. The route on this move led through difficult and devious roads, and except for the outstanding work of 1st Lt. Harold D. Floyd, motor officer, on this and other similar marches, the vehicles of Company "A" might not have come through. On this particular march the wheeled vehicles had to follow the tanks and half tracks through a ford in a stream. The tracked vehicles had dug the ford out until it was three to four feet deep, and several vehicles had their motors drowned out in attempting the ford. Lt. Floyd, directing the able maintenance crew of Company "A", quickly had all the vehicles running again, and successfully brought them into the new bivouac, even though the rest of the column had gone ahead in the darkness.

After two nights in the fields near Langenloh, Company "A" again hit the road, behind CCB, heading for Altdorf in the vicinity of Nurenburg. The Combat Command met unexpected resistance, however, in the vicinity of Bronn, an area previously "cleared" by other elements of the division, and Company "A" witnessed a brisk fire fight beyond Bronn from a

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point of vantage behind the town. A station was established in a large Gasthaus and brewery in the town as soon as traffic could be cleared to permit our vehicles access to the place.

At 2300 hours that evening, 17 April, a small clearing section Commanded by Capt. Daniel J. Westerbeck, M.C., moved out to follow CCB in Column. This section advanced slowly with the Combat Command throughout the night until traffic tie ups and bad roads made it imperative to stop and reassemble the Company before proceeding further. Lt. Wm. Maxon returned to Bronn early on 17 April, and led the remainder of the Company forward. Movement was slow because of bad roads, and at one point the Company was forced to make its own road in order to by pass a muddy stretch in which Sherman tanks and cargo trucks were mired to the depth of 3 or 4 feet. The two sections were joined a few miles north of Altdorf, and early in the evening 18 April the Company moved into a field at the edge of that town to set up a station.

Pfc Max Goldstein, 42033262, rejoined the Company on orders as of 13 April.

Capt. Phillip Sturgeon surprised the Company on 18 April by returning to duty after refusing a trip to Paris. He had been authorized a trip to the French capital, but upon his arrival at Division Rear he found that, because of the rapid advance of the division into Germany, a 13 day trip would be necessary in order to spend 3 days in Paris. He elected to return and do his traveling with the Company. The members of the Company are fully convinced that this sacrifice on the part of Capt. Sturgeon materially aided the war effort and hastened the German collapse.

During the period spent at Altdorf, 18 to 22 April, the Company found it expedient to put into practice their shelter trench digging techniques, for German resistance in the area was stubborn, and several rounds of enemy artillery and aerial bombs landed within 300 or 400 yards of the clearing station.

On 20 April, Pfc Elmer E. Ferst, 35572095, was dropped from strength, being sick in 51st Evac Hosp as of 18 April. Pfc Harry Greenetz, 32955332, rejoined the Company after a brief hospitalization.

On the evening of 22 April the Company again fell into column behind CCB for a slow 7 miles motor march, arriving at Unterferrrieden to set up a station in a school house at the edge of the village at midnight. CCB headquarters was in the same town. The following afternoon CCB again took off on a long trek to the southeast, and Company "A" moved with them over traffic jammed roads, setting up a station in the field at Hilpoltstein, about four miles behind CCB headquarters. At this point the Division left control of the 7th Army and became a part of 3rd Army.

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On 24 April, Gen. Patton's "tank columns" rolled forward again, and Company "A" moved from Hilpoltstein to the village of Kaldorf, near Hirschberg and Beilngries on the Altmuhl River. Here Combat elements met obstinate German delaying action, and Company "A" set up a station in the first field which traffic permitted us to reach, as casualties began to come back at that point. This method of operation was quite successful for many of the engagements of the month. Great uncertainty prevailed as to how far and how fast the combat elements might progress. Resistance was sporadic, and the need for medical support was thus inconstant. The Company, therefore, often moved in the CCB trains column, in its entirety, setting up a station when and where needed. Where the casualty load was more consistent, the standard procedure of keeping one section open while the other section moved forward was maintained.

On 25 April, eight men were transferred to various medical detachments as follows: Pfc Joseph N. Hartman, 32552428 to Med Det, 125th Arm'd Engr Bn. Tec/5 John R. Kearney, 32669718, Pfc Bernard B. Gavrin, 12218908, Pfc Joseph Amaral, 31246607, and Pfc Albert Schlein, 32897933 to Med Det, 19th Arm'd Inf Bn. Tec/5 Charles E. Ferguson, 17165650 to Med Det, 25th Tank Bn. Tec/5 Orbin L. Palmer, 37221823 and Pfc Chester W. Zientarski, 36627145, to Med Det, 68th Arm'd Inf Bn.

After a bridge had been built across the Altmuhl at Beilngries, the Germans chose to run, and Company "A" tailed CCB in the pursuit, moving 24 miles, by sections, on 26 April. The rear section joined the forward section in the field at Lobsing, a few miles north of the Danube. Here again the enemy blew his bridges and delayed our advance, and the station had a moderate casualty load that night both from CCB and the 395th Inf Reg.

Crossing the Danube at Ingolstadt on 28 April, Company "A" moved 36 miles with CCB into an assembly area at Geisenfeld, where a skeleton station was set up in a wood working shop and billets were found in neighboring houses.

At noon the following day, 29 April, the Company was again on the road, moving 22 miles to set up under canvas near Ober Munchen (west of Landshut). Here the Company spent one night, moving out early in the evening of 30 April to cross the Isar River at Moosburg with CCB. The crossing was delayed, and the Company spent the night huddled in the vehicles, waiting for the column to move across the ponton bridge.

Cpl. Edward J. Sherman, 32469491, and Pfc William E. Hill, Jr., 11122236, were assigned to the Company on 29 April. The assigned strength at the end of the month was 98 enlisted men and 8 officers.

During the month of April, Company "A" changed location 22 times, traveled 523 miles, an average of nearly 24 miles for each move.

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Company "A" remained in support of Combat Command "B" throughout the month. Liaison was ~~only~~ maintained by Lieutenants William S. Bader and William E. Maxon.

An aggregate of 385 American casualties were treated and evacuated by the Company during April. Of these 245 were battle casualties and 140 were non battle. In addition 4 allied and 71 enemy casualties appeared on the Company records. Furthermore, many German prisoners received treatment in the station but were not carried on the records, being evacuated to nearby German Military hospitals.

Gordon M. Todd

GORDON M. TODD
Capt., M.C.
Commanding

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